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A new, and very profitable, industry has been introduced since 1842, namely, that of nursing. Almost every wet-nurse in Paris is a native of Morvan. This business has reacted, however, as a check on the natural increase of the otherwise very prolific, population, through the increase of infant mortality among the nurses' own children. On the other hand, it is about to establish an interesting exchange of city and country population. According to the custom of French urbanites to have their children brought up at the nurses' homes in the country, many of these women take their wards to their native villages, and having once grown up there, quite a number of the latter remain and settle in the country. This influx seems so important that fears have already been expressed lest the native race, hitherto exceptionally pure in its isolation, be altered, in a future not very distant, through the assimilation of so much foreign blood. As far as numbers go, this increase is more than compensated for by the number of those nurses who become acclimated in the city and cause their families to follow them. Besides these permanent migrations, there are temporary exodi of the Morvanders as season laborers in the adjoining countries, whose dates for the performance of the various stages of farm work are considerably in advance of the mountains. Thus, the Morvander often goes through a regular cycle of labor, rising and descending as the season requires: in Jan. and Feb. he is a woodcutter at 600 m. above sea level; from the end of Feb. to the beginning of April, he floats or rafts wood at 350 m.; from the latter part of April to the middle of June, he labors in the fields at or below 200 m.; then he rises again to 450 m. to take care of his own fields until the beginning of July; from then to the middle of August is harvest time at 200 m.; from then to the middle of Sept. the same in Morvan; from then to the middle of October, vintage in Burgundy; from then on to the end of the year, fall sowing and general work about the farm on his own ground. The money earned abroad, by the laborer as well as the nurse, is invested in improving their homes and their standards of life both of which are sorely in need of it, owing to the combined power of poverty and ignorance.

As another of the series of French monographs published by Armand Colin, the book is worthy of its predecessors, both with regard to what it teaches the reader about its subject, and the pains taken by the publishers in making type, pictures, and maps, as excellent as possible.

MARTHA KRUG GENTHE.

Mythen und Erzählungen der Küstenbewohner der Gazelle Halbinsel (Neu-Pommern) im Urtext aufgezeichnet und ins deutsche übertragen von P. Jos. Meier, M.S.C. xii and 291 pp. Druck und Verlag der Aschendorffschen Buchhandlung. (Anthropos-Bibliothek, Band I, Heft 1.) Münster i. Wien, 1909.

To those whose geography of the western Pacific has been practical, the memory needs no long flight to recall a period when New Britain was almost wholly unknown. Twenty-five years ago, the adventurous voyager who pushed up St. George's Channel beyond the Duke of York group was sailing quite into the uncharted seas, unknown lands and wild races of men. Such fragments of information as were available were to be found only by diligent search of the geographical journals, and even in the case of so earnest an explorer as Wilfred Powell, were found to apply but poorly to the terrain itself.

Now New Britain is coming into knowledge. Germany has annexed the islands in that sea, and has given to the archipelago and to all its islands new and German names. Hence in the title of Father Meier's book we find Neu-

Pommern. Within a year we have reviewed Stephan and Graebner's work on the opposite coast of New Ireland, one of the best geographical monographs, and the highly important work of Parkinson, "Dreissig Jahre in der Südsee," most of which deals with the Gazelle Peninsula; and now comes Father Meier with an inner record of the people.

Of the inhabitants of the peninsula we already begin to have a certain degree of accurate information. In their ethnic bearing, they are to be classed among the Melanesians. We know at least that the people of the Gazelle Peninsula are widely removed from the Papuans of New Guinea and that their affinities are traceable for a considerable distance down the range of the Solomon Islands and perhaps even further into the northern New Hebrides. Equally with their southern congeners they have been affected by the sweep of Polynesian migration past their coast, and in the quality of the loan material absorbed into their cruder speech, we find them above many of the southern Melanesians.

Father Meier has collected the inner life of the people in this collection of their tales. He finds them gay, not disposed to find much to dread in life. He explains the origin of the first men, a pair of men and one a fool, as a moon myth representing the full and the dark of the moon. He gives their record of the creation of the first pair. Who created them? They were scratched in outline on the ground, the figures were sprinkled with blood and covered with leaves. Then they became men and themselves created women out of cocoanuts. But who scratched the figures, whose blood was shed to give them life? Why, He. What could be a simpler statement of first cause? Absolutely naught more is known by these people than in these opening words of their saga of the making of man: "He scratched two male figures on the soil, he scraped his skin and as the blood trickled down he sprinkled it on the two figures."

In other stories we have an interesting history of the two men of this first creation, To Kabinana and To Karvuvu. The latter is the fool, and he it is who brings to mortals their mortality.

There is a large collection of beliefs of the life among the shades, very interesting in the fearlessness with which the natural man passes out of life. We find also a mythology of the beasts and birds, stories bubbling over with good humor and rich enjoyment of natural life. Unmoral as all these stories are we note with no surprise that they are all clean; the tellers of these tales are still too low in the scale of thought to have reached the point where indecency becomes a topic for literary expression.

Adding this work to the scanty collection of material upon this region, it is to be hoped that Father Meier will present still more contributions from the store of his intimate acquaintance with the people to whom he has devoted his life.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of S. Y. "Scotia" during 1902, 1903 and 1904. Under the Leadership of William S. Bruce. Vol. II. Physics. Part 1. Meteorology, by R. C. Mossman; Part 2.—Magnetism, by Charles Chree and R. C. Mossman; Part 3.—Tides by Sir George H. Darwin. v and 324 pp., Maps, Diagrams, and Illustrations. 1907. 1 Guinea.

Vol. IV. Zoology. Part 1.—Zoological Log, by David W. Wilton, J. H. Harvey Prie, and R. N. Rudmose Brown. xiv and 103 pp., 2 Maps, 33